

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN. Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not--Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON. Established June 1866

Cosolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1902.

New Series--Vol. XXII. No. 4

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per annum--in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Square first insertion.....\$1.00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

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OLD TIME NEWS.

An Interesting Letter From General Francis Marion.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Gen. Francis Marion while playing the part of "Swamp Fox" in this section of the country to the everlasting glory of his country and the discomfort of the British. It is the copy of a letter in the possession of Prof. Sheridan, of Greenwood, who gave it to the Greenwood Index. It was written from Snow Island, which lies in Pee Dee river at the extremity of this county. This was one of the holes of the fox from which he would sally to strike his telling blows, the blows that did so much to make this republic a possibility.

Snow's (?) Island,
19th Jan. 1781.

Dear Sir--
I received yours by Mr. McPherson, with the prisoner Lewis Owens, and am glad to have that villain in custody. I send you all the men belonging to your company and cannot reinforce you with any more as yet. I rec'd a letter from Col. Hon- (?) * * * he was informed that the enemy and a galley and an armed raft (?) came as far as Manels above Lovals (?) hills and they landed fifty infantry, and that a party of horse 40 or 50 had come up from below to join the other party, but I believe the information is not right, as I think they cannot spare so many from Georgetown without a late reinforcement, however, it may be possible. The galley may attempt coming up to Bull's creek to command both rivers down. I am apprehensive the boats you have sent may fall in the enemy's hands, for I am told that a Tory boat from Little Pee Dee with eight hands went down two days ago and if they meet your boats they may be too strong for them. I think it would be best you would go to Eubany (?) and protect the boats you send and intercept those of the enemy. I am dear sir, your obedient servant,

Francis Marion.

N. B.--I am much in want of paper, if you can find any send it.

Addressed on back of letter to Captain John Porter."

Forwarded by Mr. McPherson.

"Eubany" is supposed to be Yauhannah, which was the ferry of the old king's highway from Charleston to Philadelphia. The question marks in the letter were probably put in by the copyist, who doubted if he had the names correct. Bull creek, which is mentioned in the letter is a connection from Pee Dee to Waccamaw. Port Harrelson is on its waters, all three rivers enter it within a few miles and the fleet mentioned coming down the little Pee Dee might have been cut off at Yauhannah, which is just below the mouth of creek on Great Pee Dee. The place called Lovals hill is probably Laurel hill on Waccamaw just below the mouth of Bull creek on that side. Manels may be located by some of the readers of the Times.

This is interesting, this war news of one hundred and twenty years ago, and we think of the palaces mentioned and how little they have changed since the great Marion wrote that letter. Snow Island is now, as then, a wild tangle of cane and undergrowth, a swamp in which a white man of today would not venture and to see it brings to mind very forcibly, the sufferings and the extremities of the men, our great-grandfathers, who built the foundations of this country on the rock of their own constitutions and cemented it with their blood. Snow island is now given over to the alligator and the bear, the bird and creeping things, but once it was the capital of a state, almost and the seat of a great minister of war, which though on a small scale, made the greatest republic that the world ever saw. Florence Times.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 20.--Eight workmen are known to have been killed, six are missing and three others are badly injured by the explosion of two pulp digesters in the Delaware Pulp mills in the Jessup & Moore Paper Company on the Christiana this afternoon.

Now if the people of South Carolina want Jim Tillman for their Governor, they have only to say so at the polls next Tuesday. The record of his depravity is before them, clearly presented by the patriotic press of the State, without any partisan inspiration or factional division and merely from unselfish concern for the good name of the great State of us all. If in the face of that record the people elect the precious Jim, so be it. But it is impossible that they should. Charleston Post.

Just Look at Her.

Whence came that sprightly step, faultless skin, rich, rosy complexion, smiling face. She looks good, feels good. Here's her secret. She uses Dr. King's New Life Pills. Result--all organs active, digestion good, no headaches, no chance for "blues." Try them yourself. Only 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's.

DESPERATE KENTUCKY CONVICTS.

Three Murderers Make Determined Effort to Escape.

One Prisoner Mortally Wounded and Two Others Also Seriously Shot.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 20.--The officials of the State penitentiary and the citizens of Frankfort were thrown into a state of wild excitement today by a riot in the prison started by an attempt to gain their liberty of three desperate murderers, Lafayette Brooks of Morgan county, and Wallace Bishop and T. Mulligan of Ketonn county.

Before the riot, which began at 6 o'clock and lasted until after 10, was quelled the mutinous convicts were captured, Bishop being fatally wounded, Mulligan shot in the shoulder and a negro convict, Albert Ransome of Louisville, whom the desperadoes had pressed into service, was hit by a rifle ball.

The rioting started while Brooks, Mulligan and Bishop, one of whom had a pistol concealed about his person, were coming out of the dining room to answer a hospital call. Suddenly one of the convicts drew a weapon and compelled Guard A. H. Hill to give up his arms. Guard F. F. Harst who rushed to Hill's assistance, was also captured by the convicts. Capt. Mat Madigan, acting warden, then rushed forward with six guards and fired on the bunch, but no one was wounded. The convicts then ran across the road and at the entrance to the reed department of the chair factory captured Willis, of Clark county, a foreman. They covered him with their pistols and placing him between them and the guards retreated to the rocker department in the chair factory, whence they could command a good view of the entire yard. At a window they stationed Willis, and Brooks with a revolver in his hands, took a position just behind the captive, resting the muzzle of the weapon on the foreman's side. The convicts then defied Warden Lillard to attempt to capture them, shouting that they would kill the foreman at the first move made against them.

By this time several hundred persons, many of them heavily armed, gathered at the prison gates, but the warden denied admission to all. He issued orders for all the shops to close and for all the prisoners to be returned at once to their cells. He then placed a guard of 60 men around the building in which the desperadoes had barricaded themselves and called on them to surrender. The convicts only reply was a taunt. For the protection of Foreman Willis, the warden then determined to starve the desperadoes into submission.

James Buckley, former city workhouse keeper, and Morgan Brewer, a former guard at the penitentiary, climbed to the roof of a residence overlooking the building in which the convicts had taken refuge and fired several shots into the room where the desperadoes were entrenched. They were compelled to desist, however, as Foreman Willis was forced to the window in the line of fire.

Finally a letter was dropped from the window saying that if the warden would come to the head of the steps leading to the reed department the convicts would surrender, first sending their weapons down by Frank Brooks. Warden Lillard prepared to accept the terms of this note, and as a matter of precaution a half dozen convicts were placed in the hospital overlooking the reed department. Warden Lillard accompanied by eight men then proceeded to the foot of the stairway.

The prisoners emerged from the reed room as they had promised with hands up, but as they proceeded down the stairway, Bishop dropped his hands to his side as if to draw a weapon. He had hardly made the motion when one of the warden's party fired, the bullet striking Bishop in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

When Bishop fell Mulligan and Brooks sank to their knees begging the warden to save their lives, and at 10.30 o'clock the two desperadoes, heavily shackled and accompanied by ten men with drawn pistols, were placed in their cells and quiet had been restored.

The Operators Unmoved.

New York, Aug. 19.--The presidents of the anthracite coal roads had their usual weekly conference here today. Before going to the meeting Mr. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna Railroad company, said:

"There is no foundation in fact for the rumors that the anthracite coal operators will make concessions in order to end the strike. I think work will be resumed in time to produce plenty of coal for the fall demand. The operators are ready as they always have been ready to adjust with their men any grievances that they may have and they have never discriminated against any of their men because they have belonged to the union. What the operators will not do is to discuss their business affairs with outsiders."

A Young Lady's Life Saved

at Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me. I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

TRAIN WRECKER ARRESTED.

The Negro Had No Motive Except That He Wanted to do Something Devilish.

Columbia, Aug. 20.--The crime of train wrecking is generally supposed to have been contemporaneous with that of train robbing. But while trains are not wrecked frequently nowadays, it is because the railroads, through their "section bosses" keep a superb patrol of the great highway of commerce, and frustrate whatever attempts are made.

A bold attempt to wreck the Southern's fast train between here and Charlotte a few nights ago failed miraculously, and a subsequent attempt the night following also failed. There will be no more attempts for the negro fiend is in jail. The arrest was made by Mr. Geo. W. Bishop, special agent of the Southern railroad.

The fast train which left Columbia at 6.25 last Thursday evening ran into an obstruction at the Shannon place just beyond Cornwell's. The engine was going at a mighty clip, something like 60 miles an hour, and the obstruction was on a curve. It is marvelous that the train was not derailed, especially when the nature of the obstruction is known.

Flat on the outer rail on the curve was placed a piece of flat iron about an inch thick and four feet long. This itself was almost enough to throw the wheels of the engine from the track. Back of this was placed a "fish-plate" or piece of iron which is used to tie the ends of rails. This was almost a sure agent of destruction. But to make the thing doubly sure, the would-be wrecker placed on each rail a flint rock weighing 125 pounds.

When the great engine struck this combination of obstructions it hurled the iron bar into a field nearby, tossed the "fish-plate" to one side and pushed the rocks from the track.

Friday night the attempt was repeated: this time a smaller rock was used. There was some delay in reporting the matter, but in less than two days after he got the information Mr. Bishop had secured a confession from John Wallace, a negro boy 19 years old, who lives near the scene of the attempted wreck.

The section master suspected a certain negro, but the latter, in proving his innocence, threw some light on the crime and stated that two or three negroes whom he named had been seen in the neighborhood about that hour. An old plantation darkey corroborated this statement. John Wallace was among the boys named. Mr. Bishop found the boy and charged him with the crime. Wallace wilted and his suspicious actions led to his arrest. On the way to the jail he admitted having made the second attempt but denied responsibility for the first. He had no motive except that he wanted to do something devilish.

When visited by his parents at jail John Wallace was asked what he did with his younger brother with whom he had started to church. It developed that Wallace had protested against the younger boy going with him, and when they arrived near the scene of his intended crime he left his brother on some pretext and slipped down the railroad track. After some evasion he finally confessed his guilt in the first attempt. He would have used more elaborate methods the second night but was frightened by the approach of the train.

It is difficult to appreciate the enormity of this attempted crime. John Wallace waited for the short train, or local, to go by, and his efforts were directed against the vestibule which follows shortly afterwards. This train carries upwards of 150 persons every day. From the topography of the locality, the speed of the train, etc., it is easy to believe that the loss of life would have been appalling.

The law, it is said, is not severe enough. Last year over in Lexington county an attempt was made to wreck a passenger train coming down the hill at Leesville. A spike was driven securely between the ends of rails and a link used in coupling was thrown over the spike, making a formidable obstruction.

A white man passing the spot saw the obstruction and with a lightwood knot drove the spike from its secure position. It required frantic efforts to remove the spike before the train came rushing by with 143 persons aboard. The guilty party, a negro, was caught and was given 18 months in jail, but little more than an ordinary thief would be given. A railroad man said yesterday that the author of an unsuccessful attempt at train wrecking should be sentenced for life with the stipulation that a pardon by a governor would not be recognized in such a case.

The best physic--Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

A list of books wanted by the Oswattomie (Kas) Library was recently sent to Miss Helen Gould with the request that she make a gift of them to the institution. Miss Gould immediately ordered the books, but first she struck from the list all of the works of Victor Hugo. The library authorities understand that Miss Gould objects to Hugo because he wrote so bitterly against the wealthy.

Look Pleasant, Please

Photographer C. C. Harlan, of Eaton, O., can do so now, though for years he suffered untold agony from the worst form of indigestion. All physicians and medicines failed to help him till he tried Electric Bitters, which worked such wonders for him that he declares they are a god-send to sufferers from dyspepsia and stomach troubles. Unrivaled for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, they build up and give new life to the whole system. Try them only 50c. Guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme, druggist.

GOULD OR MADREY.

A Man's Life Depending on His Identity.

The case of Dan Gould, alias Thomas Madrely, bids fair to be one of the most interesting in the annals of the criminal history of the State. The facts in the case, briefly, are as follows:

About 20 years ago W. A. Carpenter was murdered in Lilesville township, this county. A young negro man whose name was Dan Gould was arrested on the charge of committing the murder. The case was moved from this county to Montgomery and tried in the latter county in 1883, and Gould was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Gould appealed and the supreme court confirmed the decision of the lower court.

Pending the execution Gould was brought back here, the jail at Troy being deemed unsafe. In 1884 he escaped from jail. About six weeks ago a negro was arrested in Georgetown, S. C., who is believed to be Gould. He was brought here and placed in jail. A large number of white persons who knew Gould before his escape have seen the negro since he has been here and many of them are ready to swear that he is Gould beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and all of them say that he is the very image of Gould. The negro has a scar on his throat and there is a defect in his right knee, both of which marks Gould had.

The negro, however, strenuously denies that he is Gould. He claims that his name is Thomas Madrely; that he was born in Perquimans county, this state, and that his mother moved to Berkley, Virginia, when he was a boy. He claims to have worked in and around Berkley until some three or four years ago, when he went to Georgetown, S. C., to work for the Atlantic Lumber Company. He says that he was never in this section until brought here under arrest.

Yesterday a coal black negro (the negro in jail is of a light ginger-cake color), who claims to be Thomas Madrely's half brother, arrived here from Wilmington to see him. This negro gives his name as Harrison Madrely and says he has been working in Wilmington about nine years, and had not seen Tom in that time. He was taken to the jail yesterday afternoon to see Gould or Madrely, but unfortunately news of his coming had reached the prisoner, who received him with many kisses and hugs. But it was noted that the conversation on the part of the prisoner was not at all natural. He talked as if he had learned his piece by rote, and scarcely gave his alleged brother a chance to get in a word edgewise.

The negro will be taken to Montgomery county to be sentenced in September and if he then denies being Gould, which of course he will, the question of his identity will be passed upon by a jury--Wadesboro Messenger Intelligencer.

The New "Irish Question."

We notice in the newspapers--the weeklies that are regarded as Irish patriotic journals--statements that the Irishmen in this country are quarrelling over the "best manner in which to free Ireland."

The fact that Cuba has gained independence after ten-year was following ten-year was seems to have stirred up the Irishmen to new endeavor in behalf of better treatment or independence for their fatherland, for the Irishmen, who say they know best of all, assert that landlordism and slavery of Irish on Irish soil are more pronounced now than ever, despite recent statements like those put in the mouth of Hon. John D. Cummins and others to the effect that Ireland is getting along nicely.

Some of the Irish papers openly declare that constitutional agitation is a failure and that they realize that the time has come when it must be abandoned if all hope must be abandoned of securing, for the Irish people anything through parliamentary action. Their idea is that through physical force, and physical force alone, will Irishmen ever be able to wring concessions from England. By physical force they mean straightforward warfare. They do not propose to take up guns and start out in a sloop-of-war to fight the mighty navies and armies of England, but they do propose to put all European nations on notice that the first time a high rate power challenges England to the field, the Irishmen will be found ready, in every quarter of the globe, to offer auxiliary force against a common enemy, the price being the Irish republic.

In America, in Australia, in Canada, in Ireland, in England, in Scotland--all over the world--Irishmen are speaking and writing of physical force so much so that they have won the attention of foreign governments.

The "physical force" party may be right. Cubans found the opportunity in America. Irishmen hope to find it in France or Russia. At any rate the lesson to Irishmen of many scores of years seems to be that Irishmen have little to hope from parliament or from the efforts of an Irish parliamentary party.--Angusta Chronicle.

It wasn't in the black belt nor in the Ozarks nor in darkest Indiana that Jim McDonald was tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, flogged twice, and then run out of town by regulators Wednesday night. It was in Marion, Mass., beside the summer sea, with the cottages of the only living ex-president, the only Rip Van Winkle, and the only Poet Gilder close by.--Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Henry L. Shattuck, of Shellsburg, Iowa, was cured of a stomach trouble with which he had been afflicted for years, by four boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He previously tried many other remedies and a number of physicians without relief. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

THE CUBAN LOAN.

Indications That it Will Not be Pressed Just Now.

Habana, Aug. 20.--It is doubtful if any attempt at present will be made to float the proposed loan of \$35,000,000. President Palma and his cabinet are strongly opposed to the revolutionary element which has been clamoring for the payment of the Cuban army, and which saw in this loan the only means to bring this payment about. This element has been somewhat appeased by the movement started today to revise the Cuban army lists with the object of taking immediate steps to pay the soldiers as soon as the revision is completed. Gen. Maximo Gomez, assisted by Gen. Rodriguez, is at present engaged in revising the lists and it will probably take from six to eight months to complete the task. The work is being carried on in the lower rooms of the palace. By the time it is completed it is hoped that the republic's financial affairs will be in better shape and that the government will be able to see its way clear to raise the funds necessary to pay the soldiers.

In an interview today concerning the proposed loan President Palma said: "I am opposed to trying to float a large loan until the administration can establish the fact that it can run the government economically and end up its fiscal year with a surplus."

"I can appreciate the fact that we have not established a government and that we cannot expect to borrow anything much now. The budget has not been made up and until it is done it would be folly to go on the market for a large loan. I would advise, for the present, a loan of \$4,000,000 to be distributed among the cane growers of the island. This would stimulate industry and put money in circulation among a class in this country whose sad conditions, I fear, is not realized in the United States."

A Short Lesson on Budding.

A letter which comes from Wisconsin makes inquiries about budding. The inquirer wishes to know whether the buds that are inserted should be taken from old or new wood. They are invariably taken from new growth. The twig is cut off during the growing season, late in the summer or early in the fall, when buds are ripe or mature. If budding is done in the spring the twigs must be kept in the cellar or other cool place for use when required. The bud is removed with a piece of bark, which is a little oblong, and carries a portion of wood, and these are inserted directly on the cambrian layer. The slit that is made is of various styles. Generally the wound is caused by two incisions, one vertical and the other crosswise. These must only extend through the bark. The vertical slit should be from an inch to an inch and a half long; the cross cut should be only enough to allow the lifting of the corners of the bark, when loosened by the end of the blade or the handle of the budding knife. The bud is now inserted and pushed snugly down by the fingers. The whole of the shield, that is, the bud and the wood that attaches to it, should enter the cleft. If possible do the work when the bark peels easily, so as to let the bud in more freely.

Tying is done with slips of inside boxwood bark or with yarn or carpet warps. Any soft twine or cord will do. Nurserymen use an imported material, which is not necessary. The tying draws the lifted bark closely around the bud, and should remain until adhesion is made. This should take place in about three weeks, perhaps less. Then draw a sharp knife across the cords so that the growth of the bud is not checked, or prevented altogether. If budding is done near the roots care must be taken that sprouts do not take the vitality of the stem. This sort of budding is done on two-year stocks, as a rule. Early summer budding is done on apple trees and some other fruit trees, with buds cut the previous fall and winter and kept in an icehouse in sawdust. There are different styles of budding not necessary to repeat here. Only remember that the form of the cut which receives the bud can be varied to suit the judgment of the budder. I have seen skilled workmen make two upright incisions and one transverse across the middle. In this case a flap of the bark is lifted above and one below.--E. P. Powell, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Superintendent McMahan.

The State board of education is out in a strong letter in defense of Mr. McMahan in the text book adoption matter. It cites that the board was appointed by the governor without regard to Mr. McMahan's preference; that each book was adopted by a majority of the members present, that Mr. McMahan has done his whole duty in enforcing the adoption, that no other adoptions can be made till July, 1906, and that it is due to Mr. McMahan's efforts that South Carolina schools now get their books at the lowest prices. This letter of the State board ought to satisfy every thinking person that Mr. McMahan was in no wise responsible for the adoption being made, and that since the adoption had to be made that he spared no pains to secure the lowest price on all books adopted.--Winnsboro News and Herald.

Shatters All Records.

Twice in hospital, F. A. Gullledge, Verbena, Ala., paid a vast sum to doctors to cure a severe case of piles, causing 24 tumors. When all failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve soon cured him. Subdues Inflammation conquers Aches, kills Pains. Best salve in the world. 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's drug store.

LOCKED IN A CELL WITH A MANIAC.

Dr. E. R. Churchill, of a City Hospital Staff, Has a Harrowing Experience.

Louisville, Aug. 22.--Dr. E. R. Churchill had a harrowing experience last night at the City Hospital. He was locked in the cell for an hour with a raving maniac. John Bradley was confined as being ungovernable, and it fell to Dr. Churchill's lot to treat the case. Last night about 8 o'clock he went into the cell alone to make an examination of the case. By an accident the door clicked behind him and when he tried to open it he found he was a prisoner.

The maniac took the doctor for a fellow-sufferer. He regarded him with interest and asked him just here the affliction lay. Dr. Churchill yelled for help several times and none came. He was afraid to get too noisy on account of his fellow-prisoner. After he had been locked in the cell an hour a negro heard him and he was released. The maniac thought he had been cured.

Increased Cost of Cotton.

A Vicksburg authority is quoted as showing in facts and figures the increased cost of producing cotton this year as compared with the cost reported in the last census year. One work hand and his mule are taken as the basis of comparison.

In 1890 the two consumed, while the crop was cultivated and harvested, 200 pounds of meat, at 8 cents, \$16; three barrels of meal, \$6.15; one barrel of flour, \$3.10; 50 bushels of corn, \$23.50; 25 bushels of oats, \$7.50; one ton of hay, \$12.50. Total \$69.35. "These items comprise the actual living needs of the negro and mule."

The same things in the same quantities this year cost as follows: 200 pounds of meat, at 11 cents, \$22; 3 barrels of meal, \$10.35; one barrel of flour, 4.10; 50 bushels of corn, at 73 cents, \$36.50; 25 bushels of oats, at 63 cents, \$15.75; one ton of hay, \$19. Total \$105.45.

The increased cost this year is \$36.10, or something over 50 per cent. This means that, while it required 867 pounds of 8-cent cotton in 1900 to settle the supply account for a laborer and mule, 1,318 pounds, at the same price, will be required this year. Otherwise stated, it will take this year the cotton from four and three-fifths acres to settle the supply account of a hand and his mule, as against cotton from two and three-quarter acres in 1900, assuming that each acre produced 300 pounds of lint.

These figures, says the Birmingham Age-Herald, will startle all farmers who do not raise their own supplies and will discomfort those who do. The growing crop is "none too good" and, as the cost of production has been increased by half, it is safe to say that it will bring less net money than a crop has brought in many a year. "The situation," it adds, simply enforces the old lesson--raise your own supplies, whatever else you may do. Put supplies first, and make cotton an incidental cash crop. Those who do not heed this lesson are nipped severely every year, but probably in no year more than they will be in the present one."--News and Courier.

Souvenir Gold Dollar.

Washington, Aug. 19.--A design of the gold dollar to be coined as a souvenir of the St. Louis exposition will soon be decided upon by the Treasury Department. The question is believed to be practically settled now, and there will probably be no change. The understanding is that Jefferson's bust will appear on 125,000 of the coins and the bust of McKinley on the remainder.

There was a strong sentiment in favor of the busts of both men appearing on the coin, but the dollar will be too small for that. Another proposition was to place the bust of President Roosevelt on the coin, but the law distinctly provides that the likeness of no living person shall be used upon a coin. On the reverse side of the coin will be the words "Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the dates, '1801-1904.'"

The coin will be minted in Philadelphia and will be ready for issue to the public next January. The exposition authorities are expecting to see the dollars sell at a splendid premium. The sales will start off at \$2 each, but it is believed by some coin collectors that the premium will go above that before the total amount is disposed of. The coinage of the regular gold dollar was stopped a number of years ago, and these dollars have been at a premium for a long time. A gold dollar of the old mintage sells at almost any jewelry store at a considerable premium. Another gold coin that is scarce and commands a good premium is the \$3 piece. Its coinage ceased a good many years ago, too, and that was one reason for the coin to be numbered among those worth more than their stamped value.

Montreal, Aug. 21.--Marion Erwin, the district attorney from Georgia, who has been looking after the interests of the United States government in the Gaynor-Greene case, is in the city again. He had a long interview with Donald MacMaster today and new developments are expected.

All Were Saved.

"For years I suffered such untold misery from Bronchitis," writes J. H. Johnston, of Broughton, Ga., "that often I was unable to work. Then, when everything else failed, I was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. My wife suffered intensely from Asthma, till it cured her, and all our experience goes to show it is the best Croup medicine in the world." A trial will convince you it's unrivaled for Throat and Lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at J. F. W. DeLorme's.